Hail Columbia!

The Way It Was

(Following are segments of Mission Control/air-toground commentary and conversation as published in the April 14, 1981 Space News Roundup.)

T-1 min. 10 sec. and counting. Liquid hydrogen tank is at flight pressure. T-1 min. mark and counting. The firing system for the sounds supression water will be armed and in just a couple of seconds from now. It has been armed. T-45 sec. and counting. T-40 sec. and counting. The development flight instrumentation recorders are on. T-35 sec. We are just seconds away from switching to the redundant set sequencer. T-27 sec. We have gone for redundant set sequencer start, T-20 sec. and counting. T-15, 14, 13. T-10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, we have gone for main engine start, we have liftoff of America's first Space Shuttle and the Shuttle has cleared the tower.

CAPCOM Roger. Columbia Houston, you're go at throttle up.

Roger, go at throttle up.

CAPCOM Roger Columbia on the nice ride. You're lofting a little bit so I think you'll probably be slightly high at staging.

One minute forty five seconds, coming up PAO on ao/no go.

Columbia, you're negative seats.
That callup says that Columbia, the alti-CAPCOM PA₀ tude is too high for ejection seat use. Columbia, you are go for SRB sep. CAPCOM Two minutes, four seconds, standing by PAO

for SRB sep confirmation. PAO Mark two minutes twenty seconds, con-

firm solid rocket booster sep. PAO Mark two minutes 30 seconds, on board guidance system converging as programmed, Columbia is now steering for its precise window in space for main engine cutoff. Mark two minutes forty seconds Columbia now 39 nautical miles in altitude 42 nautical miles downrange. Mark two minutes 50 seconds

Columbia. . Columbia, you're looking a little hot. All CAPCOM your calls will be a little early.

SC PAO Columbia now has two engine Rota capability.

SC ...Looks good here. PAO

PAO

CAPCOM

Mark, three minutes. Young and Crippen really moving out now, velocity now reading 6200 feet per second. Mark 3 minutes 15 seconds, Columbia now 51 nautical miles in altitude, 66 nautical miles downrange, velocity now reading 6500 feet per second. Mark 3 minutes 30 seconds, Columbia now 55 nautical miles altitude, 78 nautical miles downrange. Mark 3 minutes forty seconds, standing by for a return status check in mission control by Flight Director Neil Hutchinson. Columbia given a green to continue.

..40 sec., standing by for a return status in Mission Control by Flight Controller Neil Hutchinson. Columbia given a green to continue. Mark 3 min. 55 sec., standing by for a press to MECO.

Columbia, stand by for negative return.

Stand by press to MECO. CAPCOM Columbia continues flying forward. Coming up on an emergency turn. Ready for press to MECO. CAPCOM Roger, press to MECO. Mark 4 min. 8...

Mark negative return. Mark 4 min 25 sec with that call up from CAPCOM Brandenstein. Columbia now committed to space travel. Young and Crippen can no longer turn around and

return to launch site. What a view, what a view! Glad, you are enjoying it. CAPCOM Mark 5 min 15 sec. Columbia now 75 nautical miles altitude, 202 nautical miles downrange. Lofting now reading 11,000 feet per second. A status check in Mission Control by Flight Director Neil

Hutchinson. Columbia, Houston you are go at 5:30, CAPCOM MECO 8 + 34.

Mark 5 min 40 sec. That callup from CAPCOM Brandenstein says Columbia projective navigation and engine performance are good.

CAPCOM Columbia, you are single engine press to MECO.

Mark 7 min 20 sec. That report says that Young and Crippen can achieve orbit insertion even if two engines go out. Mark 7 min 30 sec. Columbia 67 nautical miles altitude, 485 nautical miles downrange. G force is building for Young and Crippen, now. Up to 3 g's. Mark 7 min 45 sec. Columbia's main engine slowly needs throttle back now, should be throttled at 65 percent, that is 6 sec before main engine cutoff. Status check in the

Control Center. Columbia, Houston, you are go at 8. CAPCOM PAO Mark 8 min 4 sec. Looking good.

PAO Columbia now 63 nautical miles altitude. 606 nautical miles downrange. Mark 8 min 15 sec. Columbia now 63 nautical miles altitude, 650 nautical miles downrange. Standing by now for main engine

SC Okay, MECO, 25, 6, 7, 0 up and doing it at 20 fps.

Roger, Columbia. MECO. CAPCOM

Confirm shutdown. Columbia, the gem of PAO the ocean, now in space, not yet in orbit. Standing by now for external tank seper-

CAPCOM Roger, Columbia, MECO. Confirm shutdown, Columbia, the gem of this new ocean now in space not yet in orbit. Standing by now for external tank separation. Roger, we confirm the sep, Columbia. Nine minutes 3 seconds, confirm external tank separation. Columbia now performing an evasive maneuver moving below and beyond the translative and north of the external tank. Young should see it moving away out of his window. Nine minutes and 40 seconds gono-go status check emission control for the first OMS burn. Give it a Go. Columbia, Houston, you are go for nominal/OMS 1 and for APU shut down on

Mark nine munites 55 seconds. Columbia PAO now maneuvering through its OMS 1 burn attitude. Using the two 6,000 pounds thrust engine OMS 1 will be posigrade. Moving Columbia forward on her flight path placing Columbia in orbit. Standing by for ignition 10 minutes 22 seconds — Columbia 67 nautical miles in altitude, 1100-1160 miles downrange. Okay, we got 102 on the left and 101 on

CAPCOM Roger, Columbia. You're looking good to us. A status check of the Control Center. Columbia, Houston, we have 40 seconds until LOS. Configure LOS. You're looking

good. We'll see you in Madrid. Seconds to go. We are in a 97 by 42 right SC

PAO This is Shuttle Control Houston at 15 minutes 30 seconds MET. Jay Greene reports the OMS 1 burn was normal. Time of ignition 10 minutes 37 seconds MET Delta V 164.7 feet per second. Duration of the burn 1 minute 27 seconds. Resulting orbit apogee 132 nautical miles, perigee 57 nautical miles so Columbia is now in orbit. Also Columbia weighed 4 and one half million pounds at launch. She now weighs about 214,000 pounds.

Okay. We're looking good, the burn looked normal. The OMS 1 burn. SC



We have a report that the solid rocket PAO boosters chutes worked okay. Both solid rocket boosters in the water floating normally. This is Shuttle Control Houston, 49 min Mission Elapsed Time, we have a report from the surgeon that Bob Crippen's heart rate at liftoff was 130 and John Young's heart rate ranged between 85 and 90 at liftoff.

PAO This is Shuttle Control at 59 min MET, coming up on loss of signal through Yaragadee. The next station to acquire will be Orroral Valley. We had a report from the crew aboard Columbia that they performed the OMS 2 burn as programmed and are presently moving into OPS 2, the on-orbit, onboard computer

SC You're missing one fantistic sight. Here comes the right door and boy that is really beautiful out there.

CAPCOM We appreciate the great view updates. Roger that. CAPCOM Right door now open.

We can see a little trash floating out of the payload bay, but nothing really all that

significant SC All the latches work just fine and the door looks like she's doing her thing. Columbia, Houston. We are about 30 sec CAPCOM

from TBA or port door is now closed. SC OK. I just got the right door closed. All that came back nicely. We are getting ready to latch it back up.

SC I can stop it up, up here if you wish. OK. Doors all latched up beautiful. We are getting ready to open them back up

CAPCOM Roger. That report from PAO

Bob Crippen... SC OK what camera are y'all looking at now, do you know? CAPCOM Roger, we're looking out the forward

> OK, we're — we want to tell y'all here we do have a few tiles missing off both of them — off the starboard pod, basically it got what appears to be 3 tile and some smaller pieces and off the port pod looks like — I see one full square and looks like a few little triangular shapes that are missing and we are trying to put that on TV right now.

Young also reported that the tiles on the wing or wings appeared to be intact. Meanwhile JSC Engineering and Development Director Max Faget, is in the Control Center and watched the television transmission of the missing tiles. He reports that these are not critical tiles. These tiles that are missing represent no hazard to the vehicle on the crew. Dr. Faget further states that the worst that can happen is that after landing a small patch of skin underneath the tiles may have to be replaced.



This is Mission Control Houston, Dekar has loss of signal. Quiet pass. The crew is busy donning their pressure suits. The de-orbit ignition time is 3 hours 29 min, 17 sec from now. That set an elapsed time of 2 days, 5 hours, 21 min 30 sec. The Delta V, or the change in velocity of that maneuver will be 297.6 fps. Duration of the burn 2 min. 39.5 seconds. Columbia will be flying tail first. There will be a retrograde maneuver, burning both the OMS engines. Entry interface expected to occur at an elapsed time of 2 days, 5 hours 49 min. 1 sec at an altitude of approximately 400,000 feet at a range from the landing site at Edwards of about 4400 miles. Blackout will begin at 2 days. 5 hours, 51 min. 44 sec at an altitude of approximately 330,000 feet and a range of 3.700 miles.

PAO Columbia maneuvering to burn attitude

PAO This is Mission Control. We are at mark 1 minute from de-orbit ignition. SC Burn was on time and nominal. Three started fine also. We have got two and

three running now. Hey, Columbia, we are 50 sec from LOS. Everything looks perfect going over the hill. Nice and easy does it John, we are all riding with you.

SC Roger that. Ten seconds until LOS. We will see you

PAO

at about MACH 12. Bye, bye. Looking forward to that. This is Mission Control. Guam here has lost its signal. Columbia is 1 min 32 sec away from entering the Earth's atmosphere. We are showing 34 min 21 sec to toughdown at Edwards Air Force Base. We will be out of communication with Columbia for approximately 21 min. No tracking stations before the west coast. And there is a period of about 16 min of aerodynamic reentry heating that communications are impossible during this entry however there are no tracking stations to receive any communications either. Columbia in good shape and the crew in good shape for this entry. Two experiments aboard Columbia as part of the Orbiter experiments program managed by NASA's Officer in nautical space technology will be conducted during this entry. One of them is the infrared imagery of Shuttle, the acronym IRIS, will be conducted from a C-141 operated by NASA's Ames Research Center in California using a 36-inch telescope aboard the C-141. They will attempt to get about 4 milliseconds of information from the underside and sides of the Orbiter. Objective is to obtain high resolution infrared imagery during entry from which surface temperatures and aerodynamic heating may be inferred. This C-141 is known as the Gerald P. Kiper airborne observatory. It is named for the late Dr. Kiper,



Lab at the University of Arizona. He was active in ranger and surveyor missions, Mercury, Venus, and the Pioneer 10 mission to Jupiter. Columbia should see maximum surface temperatures during entry of 2,750 deg F on the wing leading edge that will diminish to less than 600 deg F on the upper fuselage. At Edwards Air Force Base and the Dryden Flight Research Center, enormous crowds are beginning to assemble.

This is Shuttle Control, NASA/Dryden. The estimated 75,000 members of the public to view the Shuttle launch at Kennedy Space Center, may be more than doubled during the landing here on Rogers dry lake. An estimated 150,000 visitors are expected at the public viewing site on the west side of the lake bed. This number will be swelled to approximately 170,000 by those at the other viewing sites. A sonic boom should be audible to viewers here. Columbia should go subsonic just about the time it approaches from the west. And consequently the western edge of the lake bed.

Now at 70,000 feet at MACH I point eight range 42 miles. CAPCOM

Columbia, we show you very slightly high in altitude, coming down nicely, and the tests is to go to off.

MACH 1.3 at 58,000 feet, range 33 miles. CAPCOM Out of 56 K, looking good. MACH I at 51,000 feet, range 28 miles. CAPCOM Columbia, you're going subsonic now.

Out of 50 K, looking good. SC Roger.

CAPCOM

Everything looking good. PA₀ Columbia, you're approaching the HAC **CAPCOM** now. Right on the money. Range 28 miles

CAPCOM Columbia, you're going subsonic now aut at 50 K. Looking good. Everythig looking good.

Columbia, you're approaching the HAC now, right on the money. Now they're getting ready to start the big

sweeping turn into the runway. CAPCOM And Crip, the altimeter is 3009. Thirty-eight thousand feet, range 19

CAPCOM Columbia, you're coming right around the

HCA, looking beautiful. Oh, Yeah.

CAPCOM It's got about 30,000... PA₀ Control very smooth.

Columbia, you're really looking good, right on the money. And we're seeing 1.3 Gs coming around the HCA. CAPCOM

And turning on the final, your winds on the surface are calm. That's my kind of wind.

Twenty-five thousand feet, MACH .6, range 13 miles, 22 thousand feet. Control looking very smooth. We have a television picture now.

CAPCOM You're right on the glide slope, Columbia. Right on glide slope, approaching center line, looking great.

CAPCOM Airspeed 271 knots. FIDO says it couldn't be any better.

Eleven thousand feet. PA₀ PAO Nine thousand, 280 knots. CHASE

Clear (garble) they're down, pick up your feet. Five, four, three, two, one, touchdown. (garble) Welcome home, Columbia. Beautiful, beautiful. Do I have to take it up to the hangar, Joe.

CAPCOM We're going to dust it off first. This is the world's greatest flying machine, I'll tell you that. It worked super. CONVOY Okay, convoy north, wheels stopped on Columbia, wheels stopped.

This is Mission Control, Houston. The official touchdown time is 2 days, 6 hours, 20 minutes, 52 seconds. \square

